

SUBMITTED: 17Dec65

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

LEV, M.B.; PAVLOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Use of porous ceramic metal firebreaks for the localization
of flame. Porosh. met. 5 no.1:74-78 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

L-58301-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010037

Enclosure. The intensity of the resonance lines was measured photo-electrically using a diffraction monochromator with dispersion 6 Å/mm (in the visible and ultraviolet regions) and the universal UM-2 monochromator (in the visible region of the spectrum). The pressure of the gas was such as to maintain the glow stable near the hollow cathode. The discharge current ranged from 15 to 30 mA, depending on the cathode material. The results show that the metals tested can be divided into three groups, depending on their resistance to melting, singularities in the variation of the intensity of the resonance lines, and the variation of the voltage drop on the tube as a function of the gas pressure. The first group (Co, Cl, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Ti) has a line that goes through a pronounced maximum, (at 3 -- 4 mm Hg for neon) and a rapidly falling voltage drop. The second group (Mg, Ca, and Al) is similar to the first group, except for the case of Ca, where only argon produces a pronounced maximum. In the case of the third group (Bi, Cd, Pd, Sb, Sn, and Zn) no gas gave a pronounced maximum of intensity. A check on the stability of the tubes showed that the fluctuation noise is due more to the shot effect of the receiver than

Card 2/4

L 58301-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010037

to internal noise of the tube, and that in any case the noise does not exceed 0.1 per cent. Original article has: 7 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Jul64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 3/4

PAVLOVSKAYA, Ye. N.

PAVLOVSKAYA, Ye. N. and CHEBIS, A. P. "Bedbug as a carrier of the spirochete of Central Asian recurrent tick typhus under experimental conditions", in the Collection: Voprosy krayevoy, obshchey i eksperimental'noy parazitologii, Vol. IV, Moscow, 1949, p. 1-10.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Voprosy', No. 22, 1949).

MEL'NIKOV, S. A.; PAVLOTSKAYA, Ye. V.; SHTUL'MAN, D. R. (Moskva)

Thrombosis and thrombophlebitis of the cerebral veins. Klin.
med. no.9:22-27 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V. V. Mikheyev)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M.
Sechenova.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.
The Sex Glands.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13049

Author : Pavlovskaya, Yu.M.

Inst

Title : The Estrual Cycle in Rats and the Histological Structure
of Their Ovaries after Ovariectomy

Orig Pub : V sb.: Materialy trudov IV s"yezda akusherovginekologov,
1957, 205-208

Abstract : In sexually non-mature and mature rats 1 ovary was removed. The phase of quiescence became shorter, and the duration of estrus longer (observation for 8 months). Cysts were found in the remaining ovary. With the removal of part of the ovary the cycle did not change (in some rats after 8 months estrus was somewhat lengthened); there was no change in the intact ovary. Removal of 1 entire ovary was never without some post effects.

Card 1/1

PAVLOVSKAYA, Yu. M., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "The Special Features of
a Single Ovariectomy on the Menstrual Cycle and Childbearing Function
of Women," Irkutsk, 1959, 114 pp (Irkutsk Medical Institute)
(KL, 5-60, 130)

PAVLOVSKAYA, Z. N.

"Anesthetized Childbirth Using Tekodin (Dihydrohydroxy
Codeinone Hydrochlorate) and Lydol" Akueher. i Ginekol.,

No. 6, 1949. Cand. Med Sci, Major, Med Corps.

Obstetric & Gynecological Clinic, Mil. Med. Acad. Im.

S. M. Kirov -c1949-.

VIRNIK, David Isaakovich; VLASOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich; TALANTSEV,
Dmitriy Zinov'yevich; KHOKHLOVA, Zinaida Vasil'yevna;
LIBERMAN, S.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PAVLOVSKAYA,
Z.N., inzh.-tekhnolog, retsenzent; MOROZOVA, I.I., red.;
ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Technology of glue and gelatine] Tekhnologiya kleia i zhela-
tina. [by] D.I. Virnik, i dr. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963.
479 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Glue) (Gelatine)

PAVLOVSKAYA, Z.N.

~~Chorionepithelioma of the fallopian tube.~~ Akush. gin. no. 3:73-74 May-
June 1953. (GIML 25:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Leningrad.

PAVLOVSKAYA, Z.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

~~Секрет~~

Local anesthesia of the pudendal nerve with lupicaine in the second stage of labor. Akush.i gin. no.1:14-16 Ja-Y '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(Labor (Obstetrics)) (Anesthesia in obstetrics)

PAVLOVSKI, K.

Improving the system of filling in the Bulgarian ores mines. p. 61
Minno Delo Vol. 13, No. 3, May/June 1958, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

IVANOV, B., inzh.; PAVLOVSKI, K., inzh.

Shaft sinking with highly watered sand and gravel. Min de
17 no.5:32-34 My '62.

PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Department of Hydraulic Engineering. Sbor.nauch.trud.Bel.politekh.
inst. no.66:25-44 '57. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dekan gidrotekhnicheskogo fakul'teta Belorusskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Stalina.

PAVLOVSKIY, Aleksandr Alekseyevich [Paulouski, A.A.], kand.tekhn.nauk;
SHCHITNIKOV, P.I. [Shchytniken, P.I.], inzh.-gidrotekhn. nauchnyy
red.; KOROLEVICH, M.A. [Karalevich, M.A.], red.; VOROTINSKAYA,
S.A. [Varatynskaya, S.A.], tekhn.red.

[Using hydraulic machinery in the drainage of White Russian swamps]
Gidromekhanizatsiya na osushal'nykh rabotakh u BSSR. Minsk, 1959.
23 p. (Tavarystva pa raspasiudshvanniu palitychnykh i navukovykh
vedau Belaruskai SSR. Seryia pryrodasnauchanavukoveia, no.14).
(MIRA 13:4)

(White Russia--Hydraulic engineering)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.A.

Development of mechanized drainage operations in White Russia
during the last 40 years. Sbor.nauch. trud. Bel. politekh.inst.
no.78:3-21 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(White Russia--Drainage)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.A.; ARVAN, M.B.; YEZERSKIY, N.V.

New machine for installing tile drainage. Sbor.nauch. trud. Bel.
politekh.inst. no.79:41-51 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Drainage--Equipment and supplies)

PAVLOVSK II, A.P., inzh. (Zaporozh'ye)

Neutralization of cyanide compounds. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.8:36
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MATERIKOV, Mikhail Prokop'yevic'; MARSHUKOVA, Nira Kuz'minichna; 'AVLOVSKIY,
Al'fred Bernardovich; APEL'TSIN, F.R., otv.red.

[Tin potential of Central Asia.] Olovonosnost' Srednei Azii.
Moskva, Nedra, 82 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii institut mineral'nogo syr'ia. Trudy, no.13)

(MIRA 18:1)

MATERIKOV, M.P.; MARSHUKOVA, N.K.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.B.

Prospects for finding tin in Central Asia. Sov. geol. 6
no.9:90-104 S '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya.

MATERIKOV, M.P.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.B.

Magmatic sources of mineralization and the relative depth of deposits of cassiterite-quartz and cassiterite-sulfide formations. Sov.geol. 2 no.9:86-93 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (VIMS).
(Ore deposits)

SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; BEUS, A.A.; BORODIN, L.S.; ITSIKSON, G.V.; PAVLOVSKIY,
A.B.; RUNDKVIST, D.V.; SIDORENKO, Z.V.; TVALCHRELIDZE, G.A.

Conference on the problems of postmagmatic ore formation.
Sov. geol. 7 no.3:144-153 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:10)

PAVLOVSKIY, A. G. 17

CP

Drying of Shostakovskiy waste in the First Wicket
 Plant. N. N. Voron and A. G. Pavlovskiy. *Tekhnicheskaya*
Form. 1944, No. 3, 47-9. A. A. Boshilov

ABR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1944-1945

1946-1947

1948-1949

1950-1951

1952-1953

1954-1955

1956-1957

1958-1959

1960-1961

1962-1963

1964-1965

1966-1967

1968-1969

1970-1971

1972-1973

1974-1975

1976-1977

1978-1979

1980-1981

1982-1983

1984-1985

1986-1987

1988-1989

1990-1991

1992-1993

1994-1995

1996-1997

1998-1999

2000-2001

2002-2003

2004-2005

2006-2007

2008-2009

2010-2011

2012-2013

2014-2015

2016-2017

2018-2019

2020-2021

2022-2023

2024-2025

2026-2027

2028-2029

2030-2031

2032-2033

2034-2035

2036-2037

2038-2039

2040-2041

2042-2043

2044-2045

2046-2047

2048-2049

2050-2051

2052-2053

2054-2055

2056-2057

2058-2059

2060-2061

2062-2063

2064-2065

2066-2067

2068-2069

2070-2071

2072-2073

2074-2075

2076-2077

2078-2079

2080-2081

2082-2083

2084-2085

2086-2087

2088-2089

2090-2091

2092-2093

2094-2095

2096-2097

2098-2099

2100-2101

2102-2103

2104-2105

2106-2107

2108-2109

2110-2111

2112-2113

2114-2115

2116-2117

2118-2119

2120-2121

2122-2123

2124-2125

2126-2127

2128-2129

2130-2131

2132-2133

2134-2135

2136-2137

2138-2139

2140-2141

2142-2143

2144-2145

2146-2147

2148-2149

2150-2151

2152-2153

2154-2155

2156-2157

2158-2159

2160-2161

2162-2163

2164-2165

2166-2167

2168-2169

2170-2171

2172-2173

2174-2175

2176-2177

2178-2179

2180-2181

2182-2183

2184-2185

2186-2187

2188-2189

2190-2191

2192-2193

2194-2195

2196-2197

2198-2199

2200-2201

2202-2203

2204-2205

2206-2207

2208-2209

2210-2211

2212-2213

2214-2215

2216-2217

2218-2219

2220-2221

2222-2223

2224-2225

2226-2227

2228-2229

2230-2231

2232-2233

2234-2235

2236-2237

2238-2239

2240-2241

2242-2243

2244-2245

2246-2247

2248-2249

2250-2251

2252-2253

2254-2255

2256-2257

2258-2259

2260-2261

2262-2263

2264-2265

2266-2267

2268-2269

2270-2271

2272-2273

2274-2275

2276-2277

2278-2279

2280-2281

2282-2283

2284-2285

2286-2287

2288-2289

2290-2291

2292-2293

2294-2295

2296-2297

2298-2299

2300-2301

2302-2303

2304-2305

2306-2307

2308-2309

2310-2311

2312-2313

2314-2315

2316-2317

2318-2319

2320-2321

2322-2323

2324-2325

2326-2327

2328-2329

2330-2331

2332-2333

2334-2335

2336-2337

2338-2339

2340-2341

2342-2343

2344-2345

2346-2347

2348-2349

2350-2351

2352-2353

2354-2355

2356-2357

2358-2359

2360-2361

2362-2363

2364-2365

2366-2367

2368-2369

2370-2371

2372-2373

2374-2375

2376-2377

2378-2379

2380-2381

2382-2383

2384-2385

2386-2387

2388-2389

2390-2391

2392-2393

2394-2395

2396-2397

2398-2399

2400-2401

2402-2403

2404-2405

2406-2407

2408-2409

2410-2411

2412-2413

2414-2415

2416-2417

2418-2419

2420-2421

2422-2423

2424-2425

2426-2427

2428-2429

2430-2431

2432-2433

2434-2435

2436-2437

2438-2439

2440-2441

2442-2443

2444-2445

2446-2447

2448-2449

2450-2451

2452-2453

2454-2455

2456-2457

2458-2459

2460-2461

2462-2463

2464-2465

2466-2467

2468-2469

2470-2471

2472-2473

2474-2475

2476-2477

2478-2479

2480-2481

2482-2483

2484-2485

2486-2487

2488-2489

2490-2491

2492-2493

2494-2495

2496-2497

2498-2499

2500-2501

2502-2503

2504-2505

2506-2507

2508-2509

2510-2511

2512-2513

2514-2515

2516-2517

2518-2519

2520-2521

2522-2523

2524-2525

2526-2527

2528-2529

2530-2531

2532-2533

2534-2535

2536-2537

2538-2539

2540-2541

2542-2543

2544-2545

2546-2547

2548-2549

2550-2551

2552-2553

2554-2555

2556-2557

2558-2559

2560-2561

2562-2563

2564-2565

2566-2567

2568-2569

2570-2571

2572-2573

2574-2575

2576-2577

2578-2579

2580-2581

2582-2583

2584-2585

2586-2587

2588-2589

2590-2591

2592-2593

2594-2595

2596-2597

2598-2599

2600-2601

2602-2603

2604-2605

2606-2607

2608-2609

2610-2611

2612-2613

2614-2615

2616-2617

2618-2619

2620-2621

2622-2623

2624-2625

2626-2627

2628-2629

2630-2631

2632-2633

2634-2635

2636-2637

2638-2639

2640-2641

2642-2643

2644-2645

2646-2647

2648-2649

2650-2651

2652-2653

2654-2655

2656-2657

2658-2659

2660-2661

2662-2663

2664-2665

2666-2667

2668-2669

2670-2671

2672-2673

2674-2675

2676-2677

2678-2679

2680-2681

2682-2683

2684-2685

2686-2687

2688-2689

2690-2691

2692-2693

2694-2695

2696-2697

2698-2699

2700-2701

2702-2703

2704-2705

2706-2707

2708-2709

2710-2711

2712-2713

2714-2715

2716-2717

2718-2719

2720-2721

2722-2723

2724-2725

2726-2727

2728-2729

2730-2731

2732-2733

2734-2735

2736-2737

2738-2739

2740-2741

2742-2743

2744-2745

2746-2747

2748-2749

2750-2751

2752-2753

2754-2755

2756-2757

2758-2759

2760-2761

2762-2763

2764-2765

2766-2767

2768-2769

2770-2771

2772-2773

2774-2775

2776-2777

2778-2779

2780-2781

2782-2783

2784-2785

2786-2787

2788-2789

2790-2791

2792-2793

2794-2795

2796-2797

2798-2799

2800-2801

2802-2803

2804-2805

2806-2807

2808-2809

2810-2811

2812-2813

2814-2815

2816-2817

2818-2819

2820-2821

2822-2823

2824-2825

2826-2827

2828-2829

2830-2831

2832-2833

2834-2835

2836-2837

2838-2839

2840-2841

2842-2843

2844-2845

2846-2847

2848-2849

2850-2851

2852-2853

2854-2855

2856-2857

2858-2859

2860-2861

2862-2863

2864-2865

2866-2867

2868-2869

2870-2871

2872-2873

2874-2875

2876-2877

2878-2879

2880-2881

2882-2883

2884-2885

2886-2887

2888-2889

2890-2891

2892-2893

2894-2895

2896-2897

2898-2899

2900-2901

2902-2903

2904-2905

2906-2907

2908-2909

2910-2911

2912-2913

2914-2915

2916-2917

2918-2919

2920-2921

2922-2923

2924-2925

2926-2927

2928-2929

2930-2931

2932-2933

2934-2935

2936-2937

2938-2939

2940-2941

2942-2943

2944-2945

2946-2947

2948-2949

2950-2951

2952-2953

2954-2955

2956-2957

2958-2959

2960-2961

2962-2963

2964-2965

2966-2967

2968-2969

2970-2971

2972-2973

2974-2975

2976-2977

2978-2979

2980-2981

2982-2983

2984-2985

2986-2987

2988-2989

2990-2991

2992-2993

2994-2995

2996-2997

2998-2999

3000-3001

3002-3003

3004-3005

3006-3007

3008-3009

3010-3011

3012-3013

3014-3015

3016-3017

3018-3019

3020-3021

3022-3023

3024-3025

3026-3027

3028-3029

3030-3031

3032-3033

3034-3035

3036-3037

3038-3039

3040-3041

3042-3043

3044-3045

3046-3047

3048-3049

3050-3051

3052-3053

3054-3055

3056-3057

3058-3059

3060-3061

3062-3063

3064-3065

3066-3067

3068-3069

3070-3071

3072-3073

3074-3075

3076-3077

3078-3079

3080-3081

3082-3083

3084-3085

3086-3087

3088-3089

3090-3091

3092-3093

3094-3095

3096-3097

3098-3099

3100-3101

3102-3103

3104-3105

3106-3107

3108-3109

3110-3111

3112-3113

3114-3115

3116-3117

3118-3119

3120-3121

3122-3123

3124-3125

3126-3127

3128-3129

3130-3131

3132-3133

3134-3135

3136-3137

3138-3139

3140-3141

3142-3143

3144-3145

3146-3147

3148-3149

3150-3151

3152-3153

3154-3155

3156-3157

3158-3159

3160-3161

3162-3163

3164-3165

3166-3167

3168-3169

3170-3171

3172-3173

3174-3175

3176-3177

3178-3179

3180-3181

3182-3183

3184-3185

3186-3187

3188-3189

3190-3191

3192-3193

3194-3195

3196-3197

3198-3199

3200-3201

3202-3203

3204-3205

3206-3207

3208-3209

3210-3211

3212-3213

3214-3215

3216-3217

3218-3219

3220-3221

3222-3223

3224-3225

3226-3227

3228-3229

3230-3231

3232-3233

3234-3235

3236-3237

3238-3239

3240-3241

3242-3243

3244-3245

3246-3247

3248-3249

3250-3251

3252-3253

3254-3255

3256-3257

3258-3259

3260-3261

3262-3263

3264-3265

3266-3267

3268-3269

3270-3271

3272-3273

3274-3275

3276-3277

3278-3279

3280-3281

3282-3283

3284-3285

3286-3287

3288-3289

3290-3291

3292-3293

3294-3295

3296-3297

3298-3299

3300-3301

3302-3303

3304-3305

3306-3307

3308-3309

3310-3311

3312-3313

3314-3315

3316-3317

3318-3319

3320-3321

3322-3323

3324-3325

3326-3327

3328-3329

3330-3331

3332-3333

3334-3335

3336-3337

3338-3339

3340-3341

3342-3343

3344-3345

3346-3347

3348-3349

3350-3351

3352-3353

3354-3355

3356-3357

3358-3359

3360-3361

3362-3363

3364-3365

3366-3367

3368-3369

3370-3371

3372-3373

3374-3375

3376-3377

3378-3379

3380-3381

3382-3383

3384-3385

3386-3387

3388-3389

3390-3391

3392-3393

3394-3395

3396-3397

3398-3399

3400-3401

3402-3403

3404-3405

3406-3407

3408-3409

3410-3411

3412-3413

3414-3415

3416-3417

3418-3419

3420-3421

3422-3423

3424-3425

3426-3427

3428-3429

3430-3431

3432-3433

3434-3435

3436-3437

3438-3439

3440-3441

3442-3443

3444-3445

3446-3447

3448-3449

3450-3451

3452-3453

3454-3455

3456-3457

3458-3459

3460-3461

3462-3463

3464-3465

3466-3467

3468-3469

3470-3471

3472-3473

3474-3475

3476-3477

3478-3479

3480-3481

3482-3483

3484-3485

3486-3487

3488-3489

3490-3491

3492-3493

3494-3495

3496-3497

3498-3499

3500-3501

3502-3503

3504-3505

3506-3507

3508-3509

3510-3511

3512-3513

3514-3515

3516-3517

3518-3519

3520-3521

3522-3523

3524-3525

3526-3527

3528-3529

3530-3531

3532-3533

3534-3535

3536-3537

3538-3539

3540-3541

3542-3543

3544-3545

3546-3547

3548-3549

3550-3551

3552-3553

3554-3555

3556-3557

3

SKLIZKOV, G.V.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.I.; ZYSIN, Yu.A.

Discharge device for precise commutation of power pulses. Prib.1
tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:89-91 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

37797

S/120/62/000/002/022/047
E032/E414

9.2580

AUTHORS: Pavlovskiy, A.I., Sklizkov, G.V.

TITLE: Production of rectangular high voltage pulses

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 98-100

TEXT: The authors describe a new method of producing rectangular pulses in which two identical coaxial cables are connected to a square pulse generator as shown in Fig.1a. The two lines are connected to a load R_H at the other end. If the impedances are arranged so that $R_H = 2\rho$ and $\rho_1 \gg \rho$, then it is possible to obtain twice the input amplitude across the output load, where ρ is the internal impedance of each of the cables and ρ_1 is the equivalent wave impedance of the line formed by the braiding of cables 1 and 2. Similarly, if there are n cables the output amplitude may be multiplied up by a factor of n . A detailed description is given of the square pulse generator feeding the lines. The apparatus is capable of producing square pulses of 160 kV at 600 A across 250 ohm load or 300 kV across a 2 kohm load. The pulse lengths are in the range 0.05 to 2 μ sec, the rise times are of the order of

Card 1/2

4

Production of rectangular ...

S/120/62/000/002/022/047
E032/E414

0.05 μ sec, and the high-frequency damped oscillations on the tail of the pulses are of the order of 10% of the total pulse amplitude. The device has been used by the authors with high-voltage injectors for electron accelerators. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1961

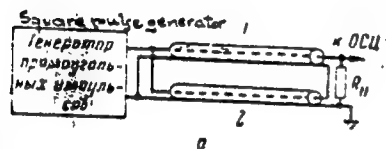


Fig. 1a. Basic circuit.
Card 2/2

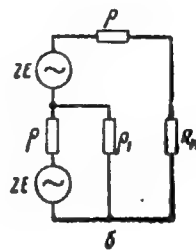


Fig. 1b. Equivalent output circuit.

S/057/63/033/003/021/021
B104/B180

AUTHORS: Pavlovskiy, A. I., Sklizkov, G. V., Kuleshov, G. D.,
and Gerasimov, A. I.

TITLE: Problem of the dependence of the intensity of a betatron
on the injection energy

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 3, 1963, 374 - 376

TEXT: The trapping process at energies up to 300 kev was investigated in connection with the possibility of increasing the yields of betatrons and synchrotrons. Measurements were carried out with an iron free betatron whose magnetic field has no phase-nonuniformities and only 0.5 % azimuthal ones. The betatron intensity was measured for injected electron energies between 40 and 380 kev. The trapping process does not depend on W the injection energy. W is linearly dependent on the injection energy up to 120 kev, after which there is a slight deviation from linearity. The deviations are attributed to inadequate emission currents from the injector and to a slight dependence of the maximum intensity on the shape

Card 1/2

S/057/63/033/003/021/021
B104/B180

Problem of ...

and period of the injection pulse. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1962 (initially)

SUBMITTED: August 23, 1962 (after revision)

Card 2/2

L 01810-66 EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EMA(d)/EMP(v)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(h)/EMP(z)/EMP(b)/
EMP(l)/EMA(c) IJP(c) MJW/JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020167

UR/0135/65/000/008/0037/0038
621.791.037

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, A. I. (Engineer); Kudasov, B. G. (Engineer); Pavlovskiy, A. I. (Engineer); Tsarev, V. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Electron gun with high current stability

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1965, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: welding, electron beam welding, welding gun, electron gun, gun cathode, tantalum cathode

ABSTRACT: A new type of electron gun for vacuum electron-beam welding has been developed. This gun is equipped with a disk-shaped tantalum cathode 1 mm thick and 8 mm in diameter, with a system for stabilizing the beam current within ± 0.5 mamp. The gun operates with an accelerating voltage of up to 50 kv. At 50 kv a beam current of over 80 mamp can be obtained. At a voltage of 40 kv and a beam current of 110-130 mamp, the beam diameter in the welding plane is 0.5-0.7 mm. Under these conditions the depth of penetration in AMts aluminum alloy is 25 mm at a weld width of 2.5 mm. The use of a cathode made of pure tantalum instead of lanthanum hexaboride extends the service life of the gun and improves its reliability. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 1/2

[ND]

L 01820-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020167

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EC

NO REP SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4086

Card 2/2

L 24103-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pub-17/Pt-10 IJP(c)
 S/0020/65/160/001/0068/0070
 ACCESSION NR: AP5004192

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, A. I.; Kuleshov, G. D.; Sklizkov, G. V.; Zysin, Yu. A.; Gerasimov, A. I.

TITLE: High-current air-core betatrons 19 B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 1, 1965, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: high current betatron, air core betatron, electron accelerator

ABSTRACT: A description is given of pulsed air-core betatrons in which circulating currents of about 90 amp (2×10^{12} accelerated electrons per one cycle of acceleration) at electron energies up to 100 Mev were obtained. To generate an axially symmetric betatron field, an electromagnet consisting of two flat spirals connected by a central solenoid with a gap in its middle part was used. The azimuthal static inhomogeneity of the magnetic field in the plane of the equilibrium orbit did not exceed 0.5%. The relative dimensions of the stability regions in the radial and axial directions were $\Delta r/r_0 \approx 0.7$ and $\Delta z/r_0 \approx 0.6$, respectively. The electromagnets were

Card 1/3

L 24103-65

0

ACCESSION NR: AP5004192

supplied with power from capacitor energy accumulators. The maximum intensity of the magnetic field was limited by the energy of the power supply and the reliability of the electromagnet's structure. The latter limited the intensity of the magnetic field to approximately $2-4 \times 10^4$ oe. The intensity of the field in the region of the central solenoid was, then, $1-2 \times 10^5$ oe. Systems for ensuring radiation pulses with a duration of several hundredths of a microsecond to several tens of microseconds were used to direct the accelerated electron beam to the target. In betatrons with $r_0 \leq 11.7$ cm a rapid release of electrons was obtained through azimuthal perturbation of the magnetic field by means of a small induction coil. In accelerators with $r_0 \approx 23.4$ cm, a dual release system was employed which consisted in a preliminary slow change of the radius of the equilibrium orbit and the subsequent fast translation of the electron beam to the target. With this method it is easier to obtain very short radiation pulses with a duration equal to a time of about 10 revolutions of the electrons ($\sim 5 \times 10^{-8}$ sec). In addition, the structure of the beam during translation is maintained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JA]

Card 2/3

L 24103-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004192

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS 3175

Card 3/3

L 7085-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5027837

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/001/0065/0068

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Sakharov, A. D. (Academician); ^{44,55} Lyudayev, R. Z.; ^{44,55} Smirnov, Ye. N.; ^{44,55} Plyushchev, Yu. I.; ^{44,55} Pavlovskiy, A. I.; ^{44,55} Chernyshev, V. K.; ^{44,55} Peoktistova, Ye. A.; ^{44,55} Zharinov, Ye. I.; ^{44,55} Zysin, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production of very high magnetic fields by explosives

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 1, 1965, 65-68

TOPIC TAGS: pulsed magnetic field, flux compression, high field pulse, implosive flux compression, explosive flux compression, betatron particle acceleration, high density plasma, plasma accelerator/ MK 1, MK 2

ABSTRACT: ²⁶ Experiments with the ²⁶ MK-1 and ¹⁰ MK-2 explosion devices for the production of very high magnetic field pulses are described. The MK-1 device, which is based on the implosion of an axial flux within a metal shell, essentially resembles the arrangement described by Fowler and others (J. Appl. Phys. 31, 1965, 588). The MK-2, which works on the principle of the expulsion of the field from the solenoid and the subsequent compression of the field by the walls of the coaxial liner, is described here for the first time. Field intensities of 1×10^6 oe were obtained in experiments with an MK-1 using aluminum liners about 100 mm in diameter. In a subsequent experiment with a stainless steel liner with a copper plated inner surface, a field intensity of

Card 1/3

UDC: 538.4

L 7085-66

ACC NR: AP5027837

25 x 10⁶ oe was achieved by imploding the liner to a 4-mm diameter. A field intensity of 5 x 10⁶ oe in a volume of 100 cm³ was produced by a copper liner 300 mm in diameter, using the MK-2 as the source of the initial field. The MK-2 has a central conductive cylinder enclosed in a coaxial helical solenoid. On one end of the solenoid is a solid cup. A hole in the bottom of the cup holds the end of the central cylinder (see Fig. 1). The central cylinder is filled with an explosive which is ignited from the



Fig. 1. The MK-2 device

end opposite that holding the cup. The solenoid cylinder system forms the circuit through which a battery of capacitances is discharged. At the peak value of the discharge current, the expanding conical flare of the cylinder created by the propagating explosion touches the end of the solenoid. The explosion's further development is equivalent to moving a cone into the solenoid and shorting its turns until the cone reaches the cup. At this moment a coaxial is formed whose length and inductance grow smaller as the detonation propagates further along the cylinder. The process is accompanied by a corresponding increase in current and field intensity resulting from compression of the flux. Currents of 5 x 10⁷ amp (occasionally up to 1 x 10⁸ amp) at an inductance value of 0.01 μH were obtained, and field intensities of 1 to

Card 2/3

L 7085-66

ACC NR: AP5027837

1.5 x 10⁶ oe were recorded within a volume of several liters. An energy of 1 to 2 x 10⁷ J was stored in the field, which amounts to about 10 to 20% of the energy released during the propagation of the explosion within the length of the cup. A receiver of electromagnetic energy was connected to the MK-2 directly or via a transformer, depending on whether the receiver was of low or high inductance. About 50% of the explosive energy was transferred to the receiver by the latter method, which also permits a spatial separation of the sender and makes possible multi-stage arrangements. In the first stage, the initial field is created by a permanent magnet. The second and the subsequent stages amplify the field received from the preceding stage. Energy transfer was also accomplished by breaking the current-carrying circuit by means of an additional explosive charge and using the breaking surge for the transfer. More than 50% of MK-2 output was transferred by this method. A special MK device has been created for iron-free air core betatrons as described by Pavlovskiy and others (DAN, 160, no. 1, 1965, 68), and experiments have been carried out with electrodynamic accelerators of the coaxial type. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [FP]

SUB CODE: EM, NP/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4143

rw

Cord 3/3

L 33404-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6015319 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/005/0958/0960

AUTHOR: Bosanykin, V. S.; Pavlovskiy, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the possibility of compensating the space charge of pulsed electron beams

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 958-960

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, space charge, positive ion, gas ionization, gas pressure

ABSTRACT: The effect of residual gas pressure on the passage of a pulsed electron beam through a metallic tube has been investigated with the apparatus diagrammed in the figure. The electron gun was activated with a 300 kV pulse with a short rise time and an approximately exponential decay with a half time of 12 μ sec. The beam was collimated with the system of several 5 mm diameter apertures. At the output of the col-

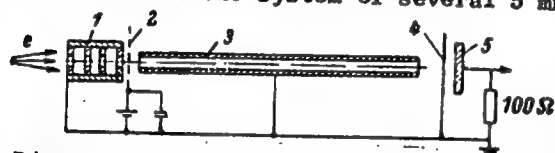


Diagram of the apparatus. 1 - col-
limator; 2 - grid; 3 - metallic tube;
4 - foil; 5 - collector.

limator the current density was 5 A/cm² and the angular spread of the beam was 5°. The internal diameter of the 50 cm long metal tube 3 was 5 mm. The current to the collector 5 was recorded with an oscilloscope and was investigated as a function of the residual gas pressure (varied from 2×10^{-5} to 2×10^{-2} mm Hg) and the potential on the grid 2. When the foil 4

Cord 1/2

L 33404-66

ACC NR: AP6015319

was absent and the grid was at ground potential the current to the collector was small and independent of the residual gas pressure. When a positive potential was applied to the grid the collector current increased with increasing residual gas pressure. When the grid was 200 V positive the collector current was 10 times greater at a residual gas pressure of 2×10^{-2} mm Hg than at high vacuum or with the grid grounded. Similar behavior was observed when the 10 micron aluminum foil 4 was in place. The observed effects are ascribed to compensation of the space charge of the beam by positive ions of the residual gas. It is suggested that the effect of the positively charged grid 2 is to prevent escape of positive ions from the interior of the metallic tube 3. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBJ DATE: 29Jul65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 JS

PAVLOVSKIY, A. F.

A course in heating and ventilation. 5. izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo, 1923-
(53-56684)

TH72L2.P38

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Safety measures in working with a mercury flowmeter. Izv. tekhn.
no. 5:61 May '65. (MIRA 18:8)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N., KIVILIS, S.S., red.; KONRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Instruments for quantity measurements of liquid petroleum products
and techniques for checking their accuracy] Pribory dlia izmereniia
kolichestva zhidkikh nefteproduktov i tekhnika ikh poverki. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo standartov "Standartgiz," 1957. 148 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Petroleum products) (Flowmeters)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Testing of rotary gas meters after repairing and under operating
conditions. Izv.tekh. no.2:54-56 P '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Gas meters--Testing)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Measuring tanks of testing units for volumetric liquid meters.
Izm.tekh. no.5:53-56 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Flow meters--Testing)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Automatic staurater and dispenser of carbonated water. Izm.tekh.
no.6:50-53 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Carbonated beverages---Equipment and supplies)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Testing flowmeters for industrial liquids under operating conditions.
Izm.tekh. no.6:49-53 Jo '65. (MIRA 18:8)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Using flowmeters in checking tank trucks. Izv.tekh. no.4:43-44
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Tank trucks) (Flowmeters)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N., red.

[Instruktsiia 22-56 po poverke gazoschetchikov i ispytatel'nykh ustanovok dlia nikh. Iss. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1956. 43 p.

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, ser 1 izmeritel'nykh ustanovok dlia nikh.
(Gas meters--Testing)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Instructions 20-56 for checking water meters and equipment for testing them] Instruktsiia 20-56 po poverke vodoschetchikov i ispytatel'nykh ustanovok dlia nikh. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 28 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mor i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

(Water meters--Testing)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA,
A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 29-57 for checking sirup dosers] Instruktsiia
29-57 po poverke dozatorov siropa. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Mo-
skva, 1958 . 6 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i iz-
meritel'nykh priborov.
(Dispensing apparatus--Testing)

7

S/

A21037196

BOOK EXPLOITATION

Baysh, L. G.; Brusteyn, L. I.; Voskresenskiy, V. N.; Makulov, G. Z.;
Mirzabekov, G. G.; Nesmelov, S. V.; Nemirovskiy, A. B.; Pavlovskiy, A. N.;
Shendler, YU. I.

Devices for control of pressure, outlay and quantity of material, level, temperature. Secondary devices and multiple control machinery. v2 (Pribory* kontrolya davleniya, raskhoda i kolichestva veshchestva, urovnya, temperatury*. Vtorichny*ye pribory* i mashiny* mnozhestvennogo kontrolya. Kn. 2), Moscow, "Nedra", 1964, 870 p. illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 5,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measurement, manometer, diffmanometer, flowmeter, level measurement, temperature measurment, t-ermocouple, thermal expansion, electrical resistance thermometer, current ratio measurement, electronic computer

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 18

Section I Instruments for measuring pressure and rarefaction (G. G. Mirzabekov)

Card 1/5

AM1037196

- Ch. I. Introductory remarks -- 21
 - Ch. II. Instruments for measuring atmospheric pressure -- 24
 - Ch. III. Differential tube manometers -- 30
 - Ch. IV. Floating diffmanometers of the DP type which show and record with an electrical contact device -- 42
 - Ch. V. Ring diffmanometers -- 64
 - Ch. VI. Bell diffmanometers -- 80
 - Ch. VII. Membrane diffmanometers -- 87
 - Ch. VIII. Draft gages, pressure gages and membrane draft-pressure gages -- 132
 - Ch. IX. Manometers, manovacuumeters, and vacuumeters with a tube spring -- 149
 - Ch. X. Manometers
 - Ch. XI. Electrical manometers -- 201
 - Ch. XII. Auxiliary equipment -- 207
 - Section II Instruments for measuring flow and amount of liquids, gases and vapor
 - Ch. XIII. Classification of instruments. Units of measure (A. N. Pavlovskiy) -- 214
 - Ch. XIV. Measuring the flow of liquids and gases from the flow rate (L. G. Baysh) -- 220
 - Ch. XV. Measuring flow by the method of a variable drop in pressure (L. G. Baysh) -- 225
- Cord 2/5

AM037196

- Ch. XVI. Special instances of measuring flow by the method of a variable drop in pressure (L. G. Baysh) -- 241
- Ch. XVII. Design of contracting devices for measuring consumption by the method of a variable drop in pressure (L. G. Baysh) -- 260
- Ch. XVIII. Instruments for measuring flow by the method of variable drop in pressure (L. G. Baysh) -- 287
- Ch. XIX. Auxiliary equipment for measuring flow by the method of a variable drop in pressure (L. G. Baysh) -- 299
- Ch. XX. Handbook materials necessary to calculate the normal contracting devices by the method of a variable drop in pressure (L. G. Baysh) -- 326
- Ch. XXI. Flowmeters with a constant drop (A. N. Pavlovskiy) -- 345
- Ch. XXII. Liquid and gas gages (A. N. Pavlovskiy) -- 355
- Section III Instruments for measuring the level of a liquid (S. V. Nesholov)
- Ch. XXIII. Floating level measurers -- 388
- Ch. XXIV. Hydrostatic level measurers -- 439
- Ch. XXV. Electronic volumetric level measurers -- 451
- Ch. XXVI. Radioactive indicators of level -- 459
- Ch. XXVII. Various level measurers -- 472
- Section IV Instruments for measuring and regulating temperature (V. N. Voskresenskiy and V. A. Nikitin)

Cord 3/5

AM4037196

- Ch. XXVIII. Instruments for measuring temperature based on thermal expansion -- 487
- Ch. XXIX. Electrical resistance thermometers -- 502
- Ch. XXX. Thermocouples -- 525
- Ch. XXXI. Radiation pyrometers -- 540
- Ch. XXXII. Auxiliary equipment -- 549
- Section V Secondary instruments
- Ch. XXXIII. Magnetolectric measurers of current ratio (Yu. I. Shendler, V. A. Nikitin) -- 555
- Ch. XXXIV. Pyrometric millivoltmeters (Yu. I. Shendler) -- 566
- Ch. XXXV. Automatic electronic leveling bridges (Yu. I. Shendler) -- 575
- Ch. XXXVI. Automatic electronic potentiometers (Yu. I. Shendler) -- 638
- Ch. XXXVII. Inductive telemetric system (L. N. Sergeyev) -- 697
- Ch. XXXVIII. Differential-transformer system of transmission (G. G. Mirzabekov and L. N. Sergeyev) -- 708
- Ch. XXXIX. Ferrodynamic system of transmission (G. G. Mirzabekov) -- 741
- Ch. XXXX. General elements of secondary electronic instruments (L. I. Brusteyn) -- 752
- Ch. XXXXI. Pneumatic system of transmission (G. G. Mirzabekov) -- 773
- Section VI Systems of control and regulation with high-speed electronic machines for centralized automatic control and regulation of engineering processes (G. Z. Kaluklov)
- Cord 4/5

AM037196

Ch. XXXXII. Designation, operating principles, circuits, and classification of systems of control and regulation with electronic computers for centralized control and regulation of engineering processes -- 786

Ch. XXXXIII. Circuits and design of basic functional blocks of machines for centralized control and regulation -- 796

Ch. XXXXIII. Control-information and control-information computers -- 817

SUB CODE: EE, FP

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

NR REF SOV: 045

OTHER: 007

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

Cord 5/5

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Accuracy in measuring the amount of alcohol present. Spirt.prom.
26 no.6:16-18 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Alcoholometry)

ALEKSANDROV, A.M.; ALEKSEYEV, T.S.; KONSTANTINOV, N.N.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.;
LOSHAK, V.I.; SARAYEV, V.P.; YEFRENOVA, T.D., vedushchiy red.;
POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Computing volumes of petroleum products; manual for technical
personnel of tank farms] Kolichestvennyi uchet nefteproduktov;
rukovodstvo dlia tekhnicheskogo personala nefteskladov. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958.
330 p. (MIRA 11:8)

(Petroleum products)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

AUTHOR: None Given 23-58-1-34/34

TITLE: New Handbooks of State Standards (Novyye sborniki gosudarstvennykh standartov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, # 1, pp 83-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a list of handbooks of standard, published by "Standartgiz" in 1957 for the following items: bolts; wire nails; non-ferrous metal scrap and offal; rules for treatment of technical drawings; cotton and linen fabrics and piece goods; prophylactic medicaments, sanitation goods, vitamin preparations; organic and inorganic reagents and preparations for laboratories, (3 handbooks).
Listed also are 2 handbooks with their originators: "Devices for Measuring the Quantity of Liquid Petroleum Products, and the Techniques of Checking Thereof", by A.N. Pavlovskiy; and "Tables for Determining the Content of Ethyl Alcohol in Water-Alcohol Solutions at T +20° C", drawn up by the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices) of the USSR Council of Ministers.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

Pavlovskiy, A.M.
ZHDANOV, V.M., redaktor; BEKIMISHEV, V.N., redaktor; BILIBIN, A.P.,
redaktor; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., redaktor; DOBROKHOTOVA, A.I.,
redaktor; ZHUKOV-VKREZHENIKOV, N.N., redaktor; ZIRODOVSKIY, A.I.,
redaktor; KASHKIN, P.N., redaktor; KRICHENSKIY, A.M., redaktor;
~~PAVLOVSKIY, A.M., redaktor; POD'YAPOL'SKAYA, V.P., redaktor;~~
POPOV, I.S., redaktor; RUDNEV, G.P., redaktor; SKRYABIN, K.I., redak-
tor; TMAKOV, V.D., redaktor; BUNIN, K.V., redaktor; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA,
L.I., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Contagious diseases in man; academic reference book] Zaraznye
bolezni cheloveka; akademicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.izd-
vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 681 p. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(CONTAGION AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Checking the model-367 oil dispenser. Ism.tekh.no.1:61-63 Ja-
F '57. (MIRA 10:4)

(Oil-feeders)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.

Universal standard measuring tank of the first class. Izv. tekhn.
no.1:55 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

PAVLOVSKIY, A.E.

[Measuring consumption and quantity of liquids, gases and steam]
Izmerenie rashoda i kolichestva zhidkostei gazov i para. Moskva.
Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1951.
334 p. (MLRA 7:3)

(Measuring instruments) (Flowmeters)

S/115/62/000/004/007/007
E194/E154

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, A.N.

TITLE: Calibration of road tankers by liquid flow meters

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.4, 1962, 43-44

TEXT: Road tankers are usually calibrated by weighing or volume measurement but calibration to within $\pm 0.5\%$ may also be carried out by means of a liquid flow meter. Twenty years of experience show that this is a convenient method and comparable in accuracy with volumetric calibrations. The error of a liquid flow meter depends on the flow rate and alters in service, so a readily available method of checking the flow meter must be provided. In practice, a flow meter type CBШ - $5\frac{16}{40}$

(SVSh- $5\frac{16}{40}$) is checked by utilizing filtered water from town

supply. The incoming water pressure is measured by a pressure gauge and the equipment is first used to fill a standard liquid measure of 200 litres. Having checked the flow meter calibration in this way, the tanker is filled, the flow meter

Card 1/2

Calibration of road tankers ...

S/115/62/000/004/007/007
E194/E154

calibration being assumed unchanged unless the pressure gauge
reading alters.
There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

PAVLOVSKIY, A.P.

3. pmh

Use of Gamma-Ray for Testing Castings and Welded Joints at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. V. Y. Ivanov and A. P. Pavlovskiy. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1955, 21, (11), 1353-1356). [In Russian]. After extensive trials in 1951 gamma-ray defectoscopy was widely adopted at the Kuznetsov combine for testing steel castings, welds and work equipment, and the accumulated experience is reviewed in this article. It has been found that for thicknesses of 5-200 mm defects whose size is 3-5% of the thickness are satisfactorily revealed. The sensitivity when irradiating welds and articles up to 80 mm thick is greater with ^{60}Co than with ^{137}Cs as the source. The gamma-ray testing laboratory and equipment are briefly described. —R. K.

02
Handwritten signature

pmh
Handwritten initials

STEPANOV, Yevgeniy Petrovich; PAVLOVSKIY, A.Ya., red.; KLIMOVA, Z.I.,
tekhn. red.

[In the Volga Delta] V del'te Volgi. Astrakhan', Izd-vo
gazety "Volga," 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Volga Delta—Description and travel)

LETICHEVSKIY, Mark Aronovich; PAVLOVSKIY, A.Ya., red.; KLIMOVA,
Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Reproduction of the stock of commercial fishes in the
Volga-Caspian Sea region] Vosproizvodstvo zapasov pro-
myslovykh ryb Volgo-Kaspiia. Astrakhan', Izd-vo "Volga,"
1963. 27 p. (MIRA 17:2)

RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; VEPRINTSEV, I.I., kand. med. nauk,
dets., nauchn. red.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.Ya., red.

[Do you know yourself?] Znaesh' li ty sebia? 2. iss.
Astrakhan', Volga, 1973. 201 p. (P.I.A. 18:2)

SOV/ 84-58-3-23/52

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, B., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Il-18 Airliner - Pressurizing Installation (Samlet Il-18 - Vysotnoye oborudovaniye)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives a general description of the pressurizing system and contains the following technical data. The pressure in the passenger compartments at altitudes up to 5,000 m is kept equal to that on the ground; at 10 km altitude the cabin pressure is equal to that of the ambient pressure at 2,45 km altitude. The maximum excess pressure in the Il-18 at altitudes from 5.5 to 10 km is kept constant at .5 atm. This creates a load upon the fuselage hull up to 5 tons per square meter. Supercharging, heating and ventilation are carried out by a steady air flow from the engine compressors, which compress the air up to 7 atm. There are two pressure regulators, located in the front and rear parts of the fuselage. Escape valves take over in case of the failure of the regulators, letting out excess pressure exceeding .5 atm. The pressure at the inlet to the system does not exceed 3.5 atm, while in the heating line it is only 1.45 atm. The air enters the cabins at a slight overpressure of .04 to .1 atm. which is necessary for overcoming the resistance of distributing devices.

Card 1/3

The Il-13 Airliner (Cont.)

SCV/ 84-58-3-20/52

The rate of air supply to the cabins is about 2.5 to 3 tons per hour, or about 40 kg per passenger per hour, which makes the air change 20 times during the same period. The amount of supplied air in terms of weight is controlled by special devices. The air is supplied by all four engines. Air supply is controlled by so-called sonic nozzles, in which air is brought up to the sonic speed and which ensure constant flow during the climb. The proper functioning of the air conditioning installation is ensured by a system of check valves and control instruments, as well as by interconnection of ducts from all four engines. The compensators for linear changes due to changes in temperature have an original design and are at present undergoing tests for repetitive load. The airtightness of the ducts is retained even in case of the destruction of the compensating elements. The incoming air temperatures for different purposes are as follows: for heating 40 to 80 C°, for cooling 10 to 15 C°, for ventilation 15 to 20 C°, for windshield defrosting 60 to 80 C°. A system of cabin thermostats and tele-thermometers ensures an automatic control of temperatures in the cabins as well as in the ducts. There are individual ventilation outlets for each seat. Turbo-airconditioners cool the cabins during the hot season. Expansion turbines, with 3.5 atm input pressure and about triple expansion, will

Card 2/3

The IL-18 Airliner (Cont.)

SCV/84-58-3-28/52

reduce the air temperature by 35 to 45 C°. The change from heating to cooling and vice verse is automatic. The system also provides for humidifying the air. Besides the automatic control system of the micro-climate, there is a manual control system operated from the crew cabin. A diagram of altitude and cabin pressure relationship accompanies the text.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Pressurized cabins--Design | 2. Airplane cabins--Pressure distribution |
| 3. Air compressors--Operation | 4. Pressure regulators--Applications |

Card 3/3

PAVLOVSKIY, B.; YELIZAROV, A.

More authority for work norm experts on drilling sites.
Sots.trud 4 no.7:132 J1 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty tresta "Stalingradneftegaz-razvedka" (for Pavlovskiy). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela truda i zarplaty tresta "Stalingradneftegazrazvedka" (for Yelizarov).
(Oil well drilling--Production standards)

PAVLOVSKIY, B.

[Stone cutting in the Urals] Kamenoresnoe iskusstvo Urals.
[Sverdlovsk] Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1953. 150 p.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Ural Mountain region--Stone cutting)

ACC NR: AP6034324

SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/010/0046/0047

AUTHOR: Pavlovski, B. (Engineer; Lieutenant colonel; Polish Army)

ORG: none

TITLE: With the force of an explosion [Blasting used in preparing fortifications]

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 10, 1966, 46-47

TOPIC TAGS: fortification, explosive, explosive charge, chemical explosion

ABSTRACT: This article describes the techniques and equipment used in blasting trenches for fortified structures and equipment shelters. Included are detailed instructions for placing and detonating explosive charges. Using this technique, it is estimated that on the average a tank shelter can be prepared in 1 1/2 hr, and that one for a ZIL-151 truck can be readied in 2 1/2 hr. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 1913/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii. Tashk., 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful
Use of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1959.
400 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Red. kollegiya: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of
Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Can-
didate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurajlov, Doctor
of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of
Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulin, Candidate of Biological
Sciences; V. M. Ivashev; G. S. Karimov; A. Ye. Kiy; Ye.
Kiselev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nigmatov,
Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical
Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
UzSSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Ye. N. Tulanin,

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)

SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

Card 2/20

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)

SOV/5410

instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION
IN ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

Lobanov, Ye. M. [Institut yadernoy fiziki UzSSR - Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UzSSR]. Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Uzbekistan

7

Taksar, I. M., and V. A. Yanushkovskiy [Institut fiziki AN Latv SSR - Institute of Physics AS Latvian SSR]. Problems of the Typification of Automatic-Control Apparatus Based on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes

9

Card 3/20

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)	SCV/5410	
Uklonskiy, A. S. [Institut geologii AN UzSSR - Institute of Geology AS UzSSR]. Geochemical Significance of Isobars and Isotones of Stable Isotopes		226
Velarovich, M. P., and N. V. Churayev [Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut - Moscow Peat Institute]. Application of the Method of Radioactive Indicators in Studying the Problem of Water Movement in Peat Deposits During Drainage		230
Churayev, N. V. [Moscow Peat Institute]. Investigation of Water Properties, Structure, and Processes of Moisture Transfer in Peat Using Tracer Atoms		243
Iobanov, Ye. M., N. S. Matveyev, B. Ye. Krilov, and R. I. Gladysheva [Institute of Nuclear Physics AS Uzbek SSR]. Portable Radioactive Density Indicators		254
Pavlovskiy, B. P., B. S. Mazitov, and B. B. Akabirov [Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UzSSR]. Roentgenostereoscopic Unit		258
Card 12/20		

L 61699-65 EWT(m)/ENA(d)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ENA(c) Pf-4 IAJN/JD/151
 ACCESSION NR: AR5012848 UR/0137/65/000/003/D029/D029

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3D202

AUTHOR: Plyatskovskiy, O. A.; Yuferov, V. M.; Pavlovskiy, B. G.; Vorona, N. M.;
Lezinskaya, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Production of tubes from EP27 steel

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. Vyp. 13. M., Metallurgiya, 1964, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, steel, temperature interval, hot rolling, billet,
 metal ductility, heat treatment, cold working/ EP27 steel

TRANSLATION: It has been established as the result of an investigation that the optimum temperature interval for the hot rolling of tubes of EP27 steel lies within the limits of 1150-1180°. In heating the tube shaped billets, it is necessary to take into account the heating up of the metal in the broaching operation. Hot rolled tubes of EP27 steel have a sufficient reserve of ductility for further cold working without special heat treatment. The intermediate and final heat treatment of the EP27 steel tubes should be carried out by heating them to 1050-1100° with a holding time at this temperature depending on their wall thickness, and by

Card 1/2

L 61699-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012848

subsequent cooling in air. N. Yudina.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

llc
Card 2/2

PLYATSKOVSKIY, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAVLOVSKIY, B.G., inzh.; KARPENKO, L.N.,
inzh.; STAROBINETS, Ya.S.

Investigating the reeling of thick-walled cylinders. Stal' 21 no.2:147-
151 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut i Chelyabinskiy
truboprokatnyy zavod.
(Rolling(Metalwork))

E 30055-65 ENT(a)/EXP(w)/BIA(d)/T/EXP(t)/EXP(k)/EXP(b) PF-4 NJW/JD/HW 47
41
23

ACCESSION NR: AP5002974

S/0133/65/000/001/0049/0052

AUTHOR: Flyatskovskiy, O. A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Yufarov, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Pavlovskiy, B. G. (Engineer); Vorona, V. M. (Engineer); Lezinskaya, Ye. Ya. (Engineer); Vovsina, A. D. (Engineer); Chamerinskaya, R. I. (Engineer); Karpenko, V. B. (Engineer); Kukarskikh, V. N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Mastering the production of 1Kh15N9S3B steel pipe

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1965, 49-52

TOPIC TAGS: steel pipe, pipe rolling, austenite steel, martensite steel, stainless steel, stainless steel pipe, steel phase transformation, steel 1Kh15N9S3B

ABSTRACT: Phase transformations of austenite into martensite in 1Kh15N9S3B stainless steel during cold deformation has been taken into consideration in developing the technology of hot and cold-rolled pipes. The martensite point M_s for the deformation of this steel lies around 150°C and the range of reversal from martensite to austenite is between 500 and 700°C. Mass production of thinwalled 1Kh15N9S3B steel pipe is quite possible if the raw material is free of nonmetallic impurities (nitrides and carbonitrides). The above steel type (EP302) differs from 1Kh18N10T by having a 3% lower Cr content substituted by 3% Si. It shows interesting proper-

Card 1/2

E 30055-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002974

ties: thus, its ductility changes during hot deformation and the breakdown of unstable austenite into martensite takes place during cold deformation. Tests on the hot rolling of forged 90 mm diameter billets are described in great detail. Great accumulations of nitrides were observed. Cut-out samples were subjected to tensile strength tests at various temperatures and the content of the ferro-magnetic alpha-phase was determined. On the basis of these tests, the following procedure was recommended: first passes of cold rolling are to be done at 150C. Ready pipes are heat treated at 1050-1100C. This steel has a tendency to be hardened considerably by cold working but heat treatment later removes this hardness nearly completely. Despite martensite formation, cold rolling was satisfactory up to 60% deformation. Cold drawing was also satisfactory except for cracks where there was considerable accumulation of nitride impurities. "G. N. Syusin and B. N. Kuznetsov participated in the work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNITI; Novotrubnyy zavod ("Novotrubnyy" plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Plyatskovskiy, O. A.; Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Pavlovskiy, B.G., Engineer; Karpenko, L. N., Engineer;
Starobinets, Ya. S., Engineer

TITLE: The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reduc-
ing Mills

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 2, pp. 147 - 151

TEXT: After replacing the piercing units of pilger mills by piercing presses and stretch-reducing mills, the pilger-process became the most economic method for medium and large diameter tube-production. To determine the power and other parameters necessary to design the old type pilger mills and to design new equipment, the UkrNITI and the Chelyabinsk truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Plant) made a study of the operation of the piercing unit of the ЧТНЗ (ChTPZ) type pilger equipment. The conventional tube rolling tool of the piercing unit was replaced by working and guide rolls of new design, (Figure 1). Diameter of the working rolls: 730 mm; diameter of the guide rolls: 440 mm; incline angle of the forming cone: ✓

Card 1/12

V
S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

3°30'; angle of feed: 4°; dimensions of mandrels: L = 487 and 530 mm R₁: 330 and 380 mm; A = 267 and 310 mm. The hollow billets processed in the stretch-reducing mills had the following dimensions:

576 x 350 x 1600 mm
572 x 300 x 1500 mm
636 x 390 x 1500 mm.

To investigate the laws of changing wall-thickness during the rolling-out process some billets were bored in such a way, that their axis was displaced in relation to the center of the machine. As a result of this billets were obtained with wall-thicknesses deviating by 25%. The torsion during rolling was determined by longitudinal grooves (15 mm wide, 10 mm deep) made in the billets. The metal flow was observed by fitting in holes drilled into the billet walls 20X (20Kh) type steel screws and welding them at the contact places on to the external surface. The metal pressure on the working roll

Card 2/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

and mandrel rod, the torque on the engine axis were registered by several pickups. The oscillograph indicating the torque also registered the current intensity of the engine, and a special device indicated the rotation speed of the rolls. The actual velocity of axial displacement of the billet was measured by the path covered by the front part of the billet during a given time, while the focus of deformation was filled in with metal. The tangential velocity was defined by the recorded rotation number of the front and rear part of the billet. When calculating the coefficients of tangential slip, the theoretical speed of tangential displacement of the billet, V_t , was determined with the formula:

$$V_t = \frac{\pi D_x n}{60} \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \omega + \sin^2 \omega}$$

(D_x = roll diameter in the sector investigated, in mm, n = roll rotation speed, rpm; α = feed angle, °; ω = angle (°) formed by the horizontal plane passing through the axis of the roll in the given roll-section and by the straight line passing at the same time through the center of the given section and the assumed point of application of the vector of peripheral speed

Card 3/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

of the roll. Part of the billets (dimensions 576x350 and 572x300 mm) were heated up to 1250°C and rolled into tube blanks of 478x330 mm with thinner walls, while the 636x390 mm billets were rolled on the same rolls into 558x386 mm tube blanks. The study of the longitudinal sections of billets, braked in the deformation focus and curves of changes in the wall thickness along the deformation focus show that maximum deformation takes place between the flange (30 mm high) of the roll and the mandrel. The change in wall-thickness during rolling was indicated by the change in the transversal rings carved into the billets along their entire length and it was observed that for billets, the wall-thickness of which varied between 17 and 25%, the wall-thickness was reduced about 1.5-2.0 times. However, rolling billets, with a wall-thickness not changing more than 8-10%, - showed no modification in this respect. The main deformations of the circular screws fixed in the billet walls took place during processing in the stretching-reducing mill in axial direction with a simultaneous torsion in tangential direction. The peripheral layers flow more quickly in these directions than the internal ones. This

Card 4/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

also went to show the inequality of deformation of the hollow billet wall-thickness. The angle of pitch of the torsional line varied between 12 and 36°, indicating the irregularity of the process in time. For the coefficients of axial and tangential slip the following values were obtained:

Dimensions of the initial and the rolled tube blank (mm)	<u>576x350</u> 478x330	<u>572x300</u> 478x330	<u>636x390</u> 558x386
Elongation coefficient	1.75	2.0	1.55
Average values of the coefficient of axial slip	0.45-0.55		0.47-0.56
and of tangential slip			
at the input section of the roll	1.10	1.075	1.074
at the center of the flange	1.03	0.948	0.830
at the output	0.94	0.853	0.797
Card 5/12			

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

The power coefficients of elongation and piercing showed that it was possible to apply the piercing units of pilger mills to double-roll stretch-reducing (elongating) mills. Both processes were characterized by the increase in the ratio of metal pressure on the roll at the input side of the roll to the metal pressure at the output. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI and Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Plant)

Card 6/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

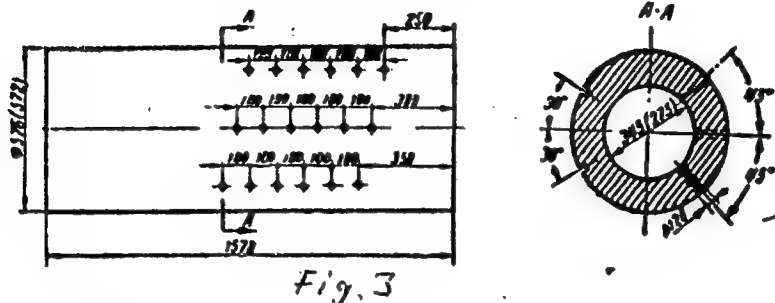


Figure 3

Arrangement of screws in the billet-wall before
rolling on the stretch-reducing mill

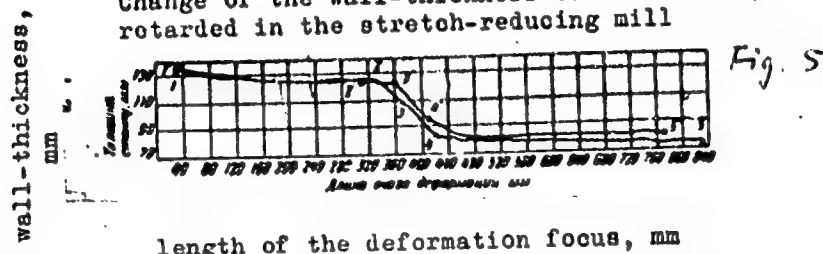
Card 8/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

Figure 5

Change of the wall-thickness of the billet,
retarded in the stretch-reducing mill



- 1-2 (1'-2')-working sectors of the entering cone
- 2-3 (2'-3')-idem, of the flange, without mandrel
- 3-4 (3'-4')-idem, for flange and mandrel
- 4-5 (4'-5')-idem, for the polishing sector of roll and mandrel

Card 9/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

A Показатели	B Размеры сляка (числители) и получаемой гильзы (знаменатели), мм				
	885×370 885×330	490×475 500×375	547×531 550×390	615×600 620×435	625×1000 638×435
1 Коэффициент вытяжки	1,48	1,75	2,0	1,9	1,87
2 Диаметр оправки, мм	220	325	375	425	425
3 Скорость вращения валков, об/мин.	34,0	31,5	28,5	27,5	27,5
4 Температура металла, °C	1130	1130	1140	1130	1130
5 Среднее давление металла на валки, т:					
P_{max} максимальное	150	155	170	240	165
P_{max} максимальное	168	150	120	110	138
$P_{\text{ср}}$: P_{max}					
максимальное	318	305	290	350	303
среднеквадратичное	223	229	213	219	205
$P_{\text{ср}} : P_{\text{max}}$	0,90	1,05	1,63	1,63	1,20
6 Среднее максимальное давление на оправку, т	—	46	60	54	44
7 Средний крутящий момент на валу двигателя, тм:					
максимальный	23,5	42,5	41,0	53,5	38,0
среднеквадратичный	14,5	21,6	25,0	26,0	25,0
8 Средняя расходуемая мощность, кВт:					
максимальная	1945	3430	3000	3810	2550
среднеквадратичная	1150	1820	1785	1750	1750

Card 10/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

Table 3:

Characteristics of the process of piercing on the piercing mill ChTPZ (roll diameter: 730 mm)

A - Indices,

B - Billet dimensions and the dimensions of the tube blank formed, mm
(numerator/denominator);

1 - Elongation coefficient;

2 - Mandrel diameter, mm;

3 - Rotation speed of rolls, rpm;

4 - Metal-temperature, °C;

5 - Average pressure of metal on the roll, t: $P_{in\text{maximum}}$, $P_{out\text{maximum}}$,
P: maximum, mean-square;

6 - Average-maximum pressure on mandrel, ton;

7 - Average torque on motor-shaft, tm: maximum, mean-square;

8 - Average power consumption, kwh: maximum, mean-square;

9 - Average coefficient of slip: axial, at output; tangential: at input,

Card 11/12

S/133/61/000/002/006/014
A054/A033

The Rolling of Thick-Walled Hollow Billets in Stretch-Reducing Mills

Table 3: (continued)

at the flange, at the output.

Bored billets.

Abstractor's note: subscript 'in' is the translation of the Russian *вх* (vkhod),
subscript 'out' is the translation of the Russian *вых* (vykhod)

Table 3 cont.

Средние коэффициенты скольжения:					
осевого на выходе	0,78	0,84	0,71	0,84	0,80
тангенциального:					
на входе	1,03	1,028	1,04	1,04	1,00
у пережима	0,91	0,94	0,94	0,98	0,945
на выходе	1,02	1,02	1,05	1,075	1,058

Card 12/12

PAVLOVSKIY, B.M.; YELIZAROV, A.P.

Results of intracrew planning of rigging maintenance operations.
Neft.khoz. 34 no.5:65-67 Ny '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

PAVLOVSKIY, B.V.

PHASE I Treasure Island Bibliographic Report

BOOK

Call No.: ATIC104325

00000040

Authors: PAVLOVSKIY, B.V., and LIBERKHEYN, N.M.

Full Title: SOUNDPROOFING OF AIRCRAFT

Transliterated Title: Zvukoizolyatsiya samoletov

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of the Defense Industry (Oborongiz)

Date: 1950

No. pp.: 108

No. copies: 2,500

Editorial Staff

Editor: Antsyferov, N.S.,
Bachelor of Science

Technical Editor: None

Editor-in-Chief: None

Appraiser: None

Others: A group of workers headed by Nesterov, Bachelor of Science, completed the study of soundproofing materials.

Shapiro, B.K., Bachelor of Science, headed a group of workers which executed flight tests. The authors directly cooperated in these tests.

Antsyferov, M.S., Bachelor of Science, wrote chapter 1, "General Information on Technical and Physical Acoustics".

Gratitude is expressed to Rzhevkin, S.N., Professor, for a number of valuable remarks on the manuscript.

Card 2/2

Call No.: ATIC104325

00000040

Full Title: SOUNDPROOFING OF AIRCRAFT

Text Data

Coverage: Combatting noise in aircraft is the theme of this book. The general information on acoustics, indispensable for planning aircraft soundproofing, is included. A method of calculating aircraft soundproofing and the characteristics of special soundproofing materials are given. There is a short description of acoustic testing of individual materials and of ground and airborne aircraft installations.

Purpose: A book for graduate engineers concerned with the problem of aircraft soundproofing. The book has numerous charts, diagrams, and tables.

Facilities: Scientific Research Institute of Physics (NIIF) at the Moscow State University.

No. Russian and Slavic References: 9.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

PAVLOVSKIY, B., kand. tekhn. nauk

High altitude equipment. Grazhd. av. 15 no.3:19-21 Mr '58.
(Airplanes--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 11:5)

PAVLOVSKIY, D.

For effective use of the passenger-carrying fleet. Mor. flot.
25 no. 12:13 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby perevozok i dvizheniya passazhirskogo
flota Dal'nevostochnogo parokhodstva.